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Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session

United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

Note by the Secretary-General**

The Secretary-General hereby transmits to the General Assembly in a new, consolidated format the report of the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on the activities of the Institute for the period from July 1999 to June 2000 and the proposed programme of work and estimated budget for 2000-2001.

The report was considered and approved for submission to the General Assembly by the Board of Trustees of the Institute. Since 1985, it has been customary to submit two reports on the Institute to the Assembly, one focusing on past activities and another on planned activities. The single-report format was adopted at the suggestion of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions with a view to improving transparency and facilitating consideration of the budget submission. The new presentation also has the merit of avoiding repetition and streamlining reproduction costs. The Secretary-General commends the new format to the Assembly.

* A/55/150.

** The Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters, at its thirty-fifth session (5-7 July 2000), approved the present report, with subsequent revisions to be inserted, for submission to the General Assembly.

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Report of the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on the activities of the Institute for the period from July 1999 to June 2000 and the proposed programme of work and budget for 2000-2001

Summary

The General Assembly issued a standing request in 1984 for the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research to report to the Assembly on the activities of the Institute on a yearly basis. To that end, the Director prepared a report in a new, consolidated format covering the activities of the Institute from July 1999 to June 2000 as well as presenting the proposed programme of work and budget for 2000-2001 for the consideration of the Board of Trustees of the Institute at the thirty-fifth session of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters, 5-7 July 2000.

Pursuant to the statute of the Institute, the Board of Trustees, on 6 July, reviewed the Director's report and approved its submission to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session.

In 2000-2001, the Institute plans to continue the main lines of research from the previous year: global security and disarmament; regional security and disarmament; and human security and disarmament. Tables appended to the present report contain details on the status of voluntary contributions, estimates of income and expenditure for 2000-2001 and estimated resource requirements for the same period. Two charts depict in graphic form the history of voluntary contributions to the Institute.

By means of the present report, the Board of Trustees transmits to the Secretary-General a recommendation for a subvention for the Institute from the regular budget for the year 2001.

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I. Introduction

A. Report of the Director of the Institute

1. The United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) is an autonomous research institute within the framework of the United Nations. The Institute was established by the General Assembly in its resolution 34/83 M of 11 December 1979 for the purpose of undertaking independent research on issues of disarmament and international security.

2. The present report[1] combines in a new, consolidated format the report of the UNIDIR Director, Patricia Lewis, on the activities of the Institute for the period from July 1999 to June 2000, submitted in pursuance of paragraph 6 of resolution 39/148 H of 17 December 1984 and paragraph 6 of resolution 45/62 G of 4 December 1990, and the report of the Board of Trustees on the proposed programme of work and estimated budget for 2000-2001, submitted in accordance with the provisions of article IV, paragraph 2 (1), of the statute of UNIDIR.[2]

B. Review of the report of the Director by the Board of Trustees

3. The Director made an oral report to the Board at the thirty-fourth session of the Advisory Board in New York in January 2000. At the session, the Board of Trustees, taking note of the comments made by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in December 1999, formally approved the Institute's programme and budget for 2000. The Board also welcomed the plans being made to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the Institute. A draft resolution for submission to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session was under preparation and a symposium was being planned jointly with the Department for Disarmament Affairs.

4. The Director submitted for consideration and approval a report to the Board of Trustees on 6 July in Geneva during the thirty-fifth session of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters. The Board of Trustees reviewed the report of the Director and commended her and the staff of the Institute for the successful implementation of the programme of activities to date. The Board made several suggestions about the planned activities for 2000-2001, which the Director took into account.

5. The Board also examined the financial arrangements for the Institute, congratulating the Institute's staff, particularly its Director, for effective fund-raising (see also sect. III below).

6. The Board approved the present report for submission to the General Assembly.

II. Management and staffing

7. The work of UNIDIR is carried out with a dedicated but small staff: a director, a deputy director, an administrative assistant, a specialized secretary for publications, a computer systems manager, a research programmes manager, editors for the journal and for reports or books, and project researchers. Currently the staff is growing, and core staff members are on one-year renewable contracts. A stronger core staff is being developed to reinforce the research programme of the Institute. All attempts are being made to increase the Institute's core and project income, so that staff numbers can be increased and contracts can be improved. During 2000, UNIDIR is to begin a new fellowship programme, thus substantially increasing the number of researchers.

8. UNIDIR holds weekly staff meetings, monthly research meetings and biannual strategic planning meetings. Equality of opportunity, skills training and staff appraisal are high on the management agenda.

III. Subvention from the United Nations regular budget

9. A subvention, used to cover the costs of the director and the administration, is necessary for the coming biennium. Such a subvention is important not only economically, but also to ensure the independence of the Institute. The Board of Trustees continued to regret that, for several years, the subvention had not been adjusted for inflation while salaries have been. In the period 1996-1997, the subvention was temporarily reduced from $220,000 to $213,000. The latter sum was once again allocated for the 1998-1999 biennium and will also be allocated for the 2000-2001 biennium. The Board of Trustees fully supports an increase in the

subvention in line with inflation so that its value does not continue to decrease.

10. In view of the importance of the United Nations subvention, the Board concurred with the Director that the matter should be kept under review as part of the effort to facilitate growth in voluntary income and attempts to ensure that it was increased to an adequate level and adjusted for inflation. In that connection, the Board took note that the Director of UNIDIR and the Department for Disarmament Affairs were undertaking consultations with the United Nations Office of Programme Planning, Budget and Accounts and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions with a view to developing proposals for alleviating difficulties regarding the current financial and organizational arrangements of the Institute.

11. Pursuant to article VIII, paragraph 3, of the statute of the Institute, the Board unanimously decided to transmit to the Secretary-General by means of the present report a recommendation for a subvention for the Institute from the regular budget of the United Nations for the year 2001.

IV. Recent and planned activities

12. The UNIDIR research programme comprises three sections: global security and disarmament, regional security and disarmament, and human security and disarmament.

A. Global security and disarmament

13. Much of the work of the Institute focuses on global security and disarmament. This includes research on the implementation of treaties already concluded and on issues relevant to current negotiations.

1. The Conference on Disarmament

14. UNIDIR has held a number of seminars over recent years focusing on global security issues and issues of relevance to the Conference on Disarmament. In 1999-2000, meetings were held on: "Fissile material stocks: characteristics, measures and policy options" (Professor William Walker); "How can war be prevented?" (Ambassador Jonathan Dean); "Retaking the initiative to reduce nuclear dangers" (Dr. Michael Krepon); "Verifying nuclear disarmament" (in cooperation with the Verification, Research and Training Centre (VERTIC); speakers were Dr. Trevor Findlay, Suzanna van Moyland, George Paloczi-Horvarth, Tom Milne and Dr. Patricia Lewis); "Restoring momentum to nuclear disarmament" (Ambassador Jonathan Dean); and The United States Missile Defense Decision and its non-proliferation impacts (Daryl Kimball).

15. UNIDIR has commissioned a report on fissile material inventories to provide an up-to-date account of fissile materials, assess national policies related to the production, disposition and verification of fissile materials, and identify facilities and locations which might be subject to safeguards under a treaty. The report is awaiting completion pending the onset of negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament.

16. Seminars on a wide range of topics relevant to the work of the Conference are being planned for the coming months. In November 2000, UNIDIR is planning to hold a workshop on the processes and practices of the Conference, examining the many calls and ideas for its reform. In addition, UNIDIR is hosting a visiting research fellow from the Acronym Institute, Jenni Rissanen, who is studying and writing about developments in the Conference.

2. Nuclear non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament

17. In response to new developments, and with the support of the Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters, UNIDIR began a study in late 1999 on the situation regarding tactical nuclear weapons. The project was carried out in collaboration with the Peace Research Institute, Frankfurt, Germany; the Center for Non-proliferation Studies, Monterey Institute of International Studies, United States of America; the Centre for Strategic Research, Islamic Republic of Iran; and the Institute for Political and International Studies, Islamic Republic of Iran.

18. As part of the study on tactical nuclear weapons, UNIDIR hosted a workshop in Geneva in March 2000 featuring the presentation of papers analysing such issues as the current situation, numbers and definitions, and regional approaches. The findings of the project are being published in a report; preliminary findings were circulated to Member States and posted on the UNIDIR web site.

19. Future work on tactical nuclear weapons includes the publication of two reports: one on the topic of "Tactical nuclear weapons in Europe: prospects for stability", by A. Shevtsov, A. Yizhak, A. Gavrish and A. Chumakov; the other on nuclear weapons in Central Europe by Virginia Rosa. A further phase of the project on tactical nuclear weapons will examine the requirements for codifying and verifying the existing regimes.

20. The first issue of *Disarmament Forum* in 2000, entitled *What next for the NPT?*, was devoted to the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (New York, April-May 2000). Topics included: progress reviewed (Patricia Lewis); nuclear disarmament (Ambassador Miguel Marín Bosch); changes in the security environment (Ben Sanders); uncertainty in the future (Sharon Riggle); the future of nuclear disarmament (Tariq Rauf); and a special commentary by Ambassador Henrik Salander (Sweden).

3. Biological weapons

21. Professor Susan Wright of the University of Michigan completed a visiting research fellowship in 1999 on the issue of biological weapons. A set of papers resulting from her time at UNIDIR has been published in *Politics and the Life Sciences Symposium, March 1999: Biological Warfare*. Professor Wright has completed editing a book entitled *Responding to the Challenge of Biological Warfare — a Matter of Contending Paradigms of Thought and Action*; publication is forthcoming.

22. Professor Malcolm Dando of the University of Bradford is a Senior Research Fellow at UNIDIR. He is examining the current international efforts to prevent the proliferation and use of biological weapons. In addition, UNIDIR hosted researcher Henrietta Wilson who was studying the technical and political aspects of the Ad Hoc Group for the Acronym Institute and VERTIC. A second visiting research fellow from the Acronym Institute, Jenni Rissanen, is continuing this work and research assistant Hazel Tamano researched background information on biological weapons issues.

23. In March 2000, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the entry into force of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, UNIDIR, along with the Bradford University Department of Peace Studies, the Federation of American Scientists (FAS), the International Security Information Service London (ISIS) and VERTIC, held a meeting entitled "25 Years of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention: Assessing Risks and Opportunities". The speakers were Professor Nicholas Sims of the London School of Economics, Dr. Mark Wheelis (FAS), Antonio Patriota, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Permanent Mission of Brazil to the United Nations Office at Geneva, and Dr. Patricia Lewis, UNIDIR.

24. Further meetings on biological weapons are planned for 2000 and 2001 and the final issue of *Disarmament Forum* in 2000 will be devoted to biological weapons and the forthcoming Biological Weapons Convention Review Conference in 2001.

25. In an attempt to study ways in which States can gain access to the technologies required for biological weapons, UNIDIR is collaborating on a project with the Centre for Conflict Resolution at the University of Cape Town, South Africa, focusing on South Africa's development of significant expertise in biological and chemical weapons during the apartheid era. In late 2000, UNIDIR will participate in a workshop in Pretoria to discuss the progress of the project. Case studies involving other countries are also being considered.

4. Space technologies

26. The UNIDIR project on the transfer of dual-use outer-space technologies was completed in late 1998. The research report, "The transfer of dual-use outer-space technologies: confrontation or cooperation?", by Péricles Gasparini Alves, is currently in early draft form.

5. Implementing treaties

27. In 1999 UNIDIR began a research project on the costs of implementing disarmament treaties. The study will produce a cost evaluation of treaty implementation, including the costs of dismantling weapons, the implementing bodies, verification activities, and the various meetings of States parties. The study is headed by Susan Willett and focuses on three areas: nuclear weapons and materials, chemical weapons, and anti-personnel landmines.

28. A second project examines the common problems of the international implementing bodies of the

Chemical Weapons Convention, the Non-Proliferation Treaty and the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (namely the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the Provisional Technical Secretariat of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization). The first in a series of seminars in collaboration with the implementing bodies was held in mid-1999 and further meetings are being planned for 2000 and 2001.

29. In cooperation with the Center for Non-proliferation Studies, Monterey Institute of International Studies, UNIDIR is planning a research programme to study the role of regional bodies in compliance and implementing global treaties. The research, headed by Lawrence Scheinman of the Monterey Institute, will include workshops and produce a report on the modes and mechanisms of treaty implementation activities by regional organizations with a view to assessing the value of devolving regional work to regional bodies.

30. As part of the work on treaty implementation and cross-cutting issues, the third issue of *Disarmament Forum* for 1999 was devoted to the theme "On-site Inspections: Common Problems, Different Solutions". Topics covered were: IAEA safeguards (Rich Hooper, Wolfgang Fischer and Gotthard Stein); the implementation of START (Joseph P. Harahan); the Chemical Weapons Convention (Leslie-Anne Levy); the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty verification regime (Jun, Wang); and lessons learned from the United Nations Special Commission (UNSCOM) (Graham Pearson). The Special Commentator for the issue was Mohammed El Baradei, Director General of IAEA.

6. Security and disarmament thinking

31. The Institute's handbook of definitions of arms control, disarmament and security terms as a reference manual for the student and the practitioner, is nearly finalized and is due to be published in 2000. The first edition will be in English and Arabic. UNIDIR is eager to see it translated into other languages so as to facilitate better understanding of disarmament issues, particularly in countries with little tradition of study in this field.

32. In collaboration with VERTIC, the Institute is planning to begin work on a follow-on handbook, with specific focus on verification and confidence-building terms.

33. In the past decade, there have been several attempts to reformulate the disarmament and security agenda. UNIDIR believes that the time is now ripe for new ideas to be injected into the multilateral process to encourage a rethinking of old arguments and proposals. To this end, UNIDIR has been running an electronic conference since late 1998 to pool current innovative thinking on the issue of a new security agenda. The conference can be accessed via the UNIDIR web site and participation is global in scope. Any significant results from the conference will aid discussions about a fourth special session on disarmament. In 1999, the electronic conference facilitated a lively international discussion on the legitimacy of military intervention for humanitarian purposes following the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) action over Kosovo.

34. UNIDIR is exploring the possibility of a study on the implications of military intervention, surveying the historical development of the rules of intervention with particular attention to cases where military intervention has been carried out on the grounds of preventing the abuse of human rights. Such a study would analyse the various types of intervention and examine the effects of such action: displaced persons, refugees, deaths, infrastructure damage, etc.

35. With the increasing dependence of societies on information technology, a new form of warfare is emerging: information technology warfare. Therefore, in August 1999, in collaboration with the United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs, UNIDIR held a seminar on "Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security". The seminar was initiated in response to the adoption of General Assembly resolution 53/70 of 4 December 1998, entitled "Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security", which placed the matter before the Assembly for the first time. Leading governmental and non-governmental experts attended the meeting, which provided a forum for the exchange of ideas and views on the issues of information technology security within the United Nations framework, in particular with regard to unauthorized interference with or misuse of information and telecommunications systems or information resources. The meeting was attended by more than 60 participants from more than 40 countries.

36. In 1999, UNIDIR embarked on a research programme studying the impact of the proliferation of missiles and the potential impact of the deployment of theatre and national missile defences. A number of small publications are to appear as a result of this work, among them a publication presenting facts on missile proliferation together with a more in-depth analysis of ways of handling the spread of missiles and missile technology. A workshop on the subject is to be held in 2001. On missile defences, three small publications are planned: a synopsis of the technology and programme status; possible political reactions to any deployments; and the potential implications for disarmament and arms control. UNIDIR is planning to hold a meeting at Wilton Park, United Kingdom, in February 2001 to consider the various aspects of missile defences.

B. Regional security and disarmament

37. The importance of regional security has always been clear in the Institute's research programme. In recent years, UNIDIR has focused on Africa, the Middle East, Latin America, North-East Asia, South Asia and Central Asia.

1. Peacekeeping

38. Throughout 1999, two UNIDIR research fellows, Eric Berman and Katie Sams, conducted research on peacekeeping in Africa. In April 2000, their book, *Peacekeeping in Africa: Capabilities and Culpabilities*, was launched in New York with the Adviser to the Secretary General on Special Assignments in Africa, Ibrahim Gambari, and Christopher Coleman of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations. The research project was a collaboration between UNIDIR and the Institute for Security Studies, South Africa. UNIDIR is now investigating what further useful work could be undertaken on the subject of peacekeeping.

39. The Institute is also conducting a research project in West Africa aimed at supporting the West African Small Arms Moratorium (WASAM). This project is described in paragraph 50 below.

40. In mid-2000, issue No. 3 of *Disarmament Forum* is focusing on peacekeeping. Articles are devoted to the following topics: privatization of peacekeeping (Damien Lilly), a United Nations standing force (Steven Kinlock), peacekeeping and verification (Jane Boulden), regional efforts and burden-sharing (Eric Berman and Katie Sams), civil-military cooperation (Catriona Gourlay) and a special commentary from Ambassador Gambari. This issue is aimed at contributing to the current fraught debate on the evolution of peacekeeping and the United Nations.

2. Latin America

41. Based on field research carried out in 1998, Péricles Gasparini Alves has completed his report on "Illicit trafficking in firearms: prevention and combat in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil". The report, containing striking images, is to be published in the forthcoming months and is aimed at assisting the attempts to combat the proliferation of small arms in Latin America.

3. The Middle East

42. The first edition of the UNIDIR handbook of definitions of arms control, disarmament and security terms is appearing in English and Arabic in an attempt to facilitate arms control aspects of the Middle East peace process. The book is intended as a guide for practitioners in the Middle East as well as a useful training tool for young scholars and diplomats. A follow-up book on verification and confidence-building measures will also be aimed at the same groups.

4. Asia

43. The new UNIDIR fellowship programme (see paras. 73-77 below) in its first period of operation (2000-2001), will offer fellowships to researchers from South Asia. The fellowships will be allocated on a competitive basis, taking due care to obtain regional representation. Four researchers from South Asian countries will work collectively on a single research paper in Geneva for a period of four to six months. The paper will focus on a particular question of regional security and it is intended that it will assist policy debates on the security of the region.

44. In 1999, a visiting research fellow, Bobi Pirseyedi (Finland), conducted research on the flow of small arms through Central Asia. The report, entitled "The small arms problem in Central Asia: features and implications", published in mid-2000, is part of a larger project on small arms trafficking (see para. 54 below).

45. With the five States of Central Asia currently negotiating an agreement on a Central Asian nuclear-weapon-free zone, UNIDIR intends to produce a study

on the proposed zone, analysing its significance and its means of implementation.

C. Human security and disarmament

46. Small arms and light weapons are the cause of death of millions of people in violent conflicts in every part of the world. For many years, UNIDIR has focused on the issue of small arms.

47. Issue No 2 of *Disarmament Forum* in 2000 was entitled "Small arms control: the need for coordination". With a special commentary by Alpha Oumar Konaré, the President of Mali, this issue highlighted some important points of debate, including: small arms negotiation (Aaron Karp); perspectives from the field (David Atwood and David Jackman); contributions from the United Nations (David Biggs); the 2001 conference preparations (Chris Smith); national policies and regional agreements on exports (Ian Anthony).

1. Small arms in West Africa

48. Following on the successful UNIDIR conference in Bamako at the end of 1996, at which the proposal for a small arms moratorium for West Africa gained a new political resonance, UNIDIR began a research project on the peace process in Mali. The project focused on the path that led to the collection of small arms in Mali and the "Flame of Peace". From this project, UNIDIR has produced several books, research reports, academic papers and a UNIDIR brief.

49. The signing of the Declaration of a Moratorium on the Importation, Exportation and Manufacture of Light Weapons in West Africa by all ECOWAS States in Abuja in October 1998 led to the development of an implementation programme and a code of conduct for the Moratorium. High-level consultation meetings to draft these documents were held in Bamako in March 1999. UNIDIR, in collaboration with the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, published a report on the meetings. Written by Jackie Seck, "West Africa small arms moratorium: high-level consultations on the modalities for the implementation of PCASED (Programme for Coordination and Assistance for Security and Development in Africa)", also includes the final text of the code of conduct adopted in December 1999.

50. A project to support the implementation of the small arms moratorium by stimulating intellectual debates on national security policies and the control of small arms in selected West African States began in late 1998. Entitled "Peace-building and practical disarmament in West Africa: the role of civil society, the project is animated by the idea that for the fight against small arms to be effective and sustainable in a violence-torn region like West Africa, the participation of civil society is a necessary condition. The project, managed by Dr. Anatole Ayissi, is rooted in civil society in West Africa. In concert with a broad group of local NGOs in Sierra Leone and Liberia, UNIDIR has initiated and continues to assist in a sequence of research, debate and discussion on the notions of security and the role that preventing the spread of small arms could play in national and regional security.

51. A collection of papers from selected authors in Sierra Leone is now entering the final editing stages. Contributors include: Joe A. D. Alie (National Commission for Democracy and Human Rights), N. J. O. Cole (Head, Customs and Excise), Michael Foray (Movement to United People), Chris Charley (Director of the Sierra Leone Police's Research and Planning), Abubakar H. Kargbo (Researcher), Binta Mansaray (Campaign for Good Governance), Chris Squire (Fourah Bay College), Francis Kai Kai (National Commission for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration), Isaac Lappia (Amnesty International, Sierra Leone) and Khadijatu Mansaray (Grassroots Empowerment for Self Reliance). UNIDIR is also compiling and producing a collection of papers from local NGOs in Liberia, including contributions from the Centre for Democratic Empowerment (CEDE), the Association of Female Lawyers of Liberia (AFELL), National Police Training (NPTA), National Catholic Secretariat (NCS), the Justice and Peace Commission (JPC), the Press Union of Liberia (PUL) and the Inter-Faith Council of Liberia (IFCL). After publication, these papers should play a part in the process of debate and discussion.

52. Along with its partners in non-governmental and governmental organizations and in government itself, UNIDIR is acutely aware that the fruits of these papers and debates must not stay within the circles of a few elite researchers. It is vital that the thinking and ideas emanating from our projects reach the people on the ground, particularly the people in villages near the borders where small arms and ammunition are

transported into regions of conflict. The national debates on civil society, small arms and security in West Africa are being organized around the ideas expressed in the papers and reports, which will be widely distributed to organizations of civil society, the media, political authorities and other stakeholders in the implementation of the Moratorium. These national debates will provide a key opportunity for the organizations of civil society to communicate their findings and recommendations to decision makers and, through the media, to the wider public.

53. This research is designed to feed into a long-term strategy of increasing awareness through grass-roots NGOs to communities throughout West Africa, particularly in border villages and towns. The people with whom UNIDIR is working as well as those it hopes to involve in the longer-term process, will indeed be acting as monitors of the Moratorium. Those researchers and activists will not only form part of the National Commissions for the implementation of the Moratorium (under article 4 of the Code of Conduct for its implementation), but their continuing research will provide information both nationally and internationally on progress in implementation, and thus play a significant role in the long-term monitoring process. The local researchers and actors working with UNIDIR may be considered as the beginning of an independent monitoring body for the Moratorium.

2. Regional and cross-regional perspectives on illicit trafficking in small arms

54. In 1999, UNIDIR initiated a project to study the flow of illicit small arms throughout the world. The first part of this project looks at the flow of illicit arms through Central Asia as a consequence of the protracted Afghan conflicts. This work was carried out by visiting research fellow Bobi Pirseyedi of Finland and was published in mid-2000. The next stage of the project is to study the flow of illicit weapons through the Russian Federation, the Caucasus and Eastern Europe, with a particular focus on the role of organized crime in the region in the practical details of arms smuggling. A further stage of the project will examine the flow of small arms through South Asia into North-East Asia. Future stages could cover the flow of illicit arms in the Middle East, Europe, Africa and the Americas, thus providing a coherent map and analysis of the main trafficking routes in the world and their impact on and connection with violent conflicts.

3. Militarization of refugee camps

55. During periods of conflict, when hundreds of thousands of refugees are living in squalid and dangerous conditions, the various parties to the conflict often attempt to exploit the refugees' vulnerabilities. In exchange for food and privileges, young people, often children, are recruited into the militia. Arms are traded through the camps and intelligence is sought and provided. All too often, the camps become quasi-training camps and fertile ground for the seeds of continuing conflict. Together with the Center for International Security and Cooperation (CISAC) at Stanford University and the Geneva Centre for Security Policy, UNIDIR is participating in a project to study this problem. Jackie Seck is making a specific study of the flow of small arms through refugee camps in Guinea, near the border with Sierra Leone. The project will attempt to identify the common causes of the militarization of refugee camps and thus assist refugee agencies in the planning and execution of their work.

4. Geneva Forum seminars on small arms

56. The Geneva Forum is a collaborative programme begun in 1998 between UNIDIR, the Quaker United Nations Office and the Geneva Graduate Institute of International Studies. Part of the work of the Forum is a series of seminars in Geneva on controlling the spread of small arms. International experts are invited to speak on a topic, followed by questions and open discussion. In 1999, the seminars covered the following topics: "The United Nations and small arms: the role of the Group of Governmental Experts" (Speakers: Dr. Christophe Carle, Ambassador Mitsuro Donowaki, Graciela Uribe de Lozano, Ambassador André Mernier); "Monitoring the flow, availability and misuse of light weapons: A new tool for the early warning of violent conflict" (Speaker: Dr. Edward J. Laurance); "The Norwegian Initiative on Small Arms Transfers: West Africa and beyond" (Speaker: Ole-Petter Sunde); and "War, peace and light weapons in Colombia: a case study" (Speaker: Daniel Garciá-Peña Jaramillo).

57. At the end of June 2000, the Geneva Forum held a seminar on "Regulating the activities of arms brokering and shipping agents: issues and proposals" (Speakers: Brian Wood, Johan Peleman and Brian Johnson-Thomas). Later in the year Lora Lumpe is to speak on "Running guns: the global black market in small arms", and Virginia Gamba on "Small arms control initiatives in Africa".

5. Landmines

58. The last issue of *Disarmament Forum* in 1999 (No. 4) was entitled "Framework for a mine-free world". Contributions included a special commentary by Jody Williams, and papers on landmine survivors (Jerry White), implementation of the mine ban Convention (David Atwood), citizens' verification (Stephen Goose and Mary Wareham), more formal verification of the Convention (Trevor Findlay), the inter-sessional process (Steffen Kongstad), progress on mine action principles (Bill Howell) and post-mine clearance work (Denise Coghlan).

59. As part of the Costs of Disarmament project, UNIDIR has begun research on participatory evaluation of the implementation of the mine ban Convention. The project uses the techniques of participatory monitoring and evaluation.

60. In order to capture the breadth and depth of the challenges facing mine action, UNIDIR will select three specific programmes based in different regions of the world, including Cambodia, Mozambique and Nicaragua. The countries have been chosen to reflect the diversity of socio-economic, environmental and cultural circumstances within which landmine action takes place and the different experiences of donor and local response to mine infestation. Detailed assessments of how mine action is being delivered in each country will be designed to contribute to debates about best practices within the humanitarian mine action community. A series of workshops will be held in each country covering a broad spectrum of stakeholders involved in mine action, including representatives from intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, such as the Cambodian Mine-Action Centre, Norwegian People's Aid, the Halo Trust, the International Campaign to Ban Landmines, the Global Information Channel, the United Nations Mine Action Service of the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), local government officials responsible for landmine operations and local community representatives and mine victims.

61. This project will be the subject of a major report in the UNIDIR series, together with shorter briefing papers and articles. The report will be widely distributed among the arms control community, including the various diplomatic missions based in Geneva, independent research institutions, selected specialists and organizations specializing in mine action. The research findings will also be disseminated at a high-level symposium at the Palais des Nations in Geneva. The report will furthermore be posted on the UNIDIR web page to facilitate greater access by all those interested in humanitarian mine action.

V. Networking

62. One of the main functions of the Institute is to cooperate actively with specialized agencies, organizations and institutions of the United Nations system and with other organizations active in the field of disarmament. UNIDIR conducts a number of formal and informal programmes and working arrangements with a wide selection of other organizations.

A. Electronic networking

63. In cooperation with the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, UNIDIR has developed DATARIS, an on-line database of research institutes and projects around the world. The database can be accessed through the UNIDIR web site and institutes can update their information via a password.

64. The UNIDIR web site is updated frequently. An increasing proportion of UNIDIR's collaboration with other researchers is carried out either through the Institute's web site or by electronic mail. This enables UNIDIR to publish in electronic format and reach some parts of the world that hitherto have been difficult to access. Electronic information swapping also allows UNIDIR to stay abreast of developments in the disarmament and security field and thus assists its research activities.

B. *Disarmament Forum*

65. The bilingual journal *Disarmament Forum* is published quarterly. Each issue focuses on a particular theme related to security and disarmament. Expert papers focus on the major theme and shorter articles are devoted to other subjects. Each issue contains summaries of the Institute's current research projects and recent publications. Other institutes are encouraged to inform UNIDIR of their activities for inclusion. Recent issues have covered: "On-site inspections: common problems, different solutions"; "Framework

for a mine-free world"; "What next for the Non-Proliferation Treaty?"; and "Small arms control: the need for coordination". Themes of forthcoming issues include: "Peacekeeping: evolution or extinction?", and "Biological and toxin weapons and missile defences".

C. Conferences, seminars and discussion meetings

66. UNIDIR holds a range of different types of research meetings in Geneva and in various regions throughout the world. The twofold purpose of the meetings is to examine issues of security, arms control and disarmament and to foster cooperation with and among research institutes in the areas concerned.

67. UNIDIR through its web site occasionally serves as an electronic forum for research institutes and national and international organizations working in the area of disarmament and international security to achieve greater familiarization. Electronic conferences can alleviate the cost burden in time and money normally associated with international conferences. Currently UNIDIR is hosting an electronic conference on reformulating the disarmament and security agenda.

68. In cooperation with the Quaker United Nations Office and the Geneva Graduate Institute of International Studies, in the Geneva Forum, UNIDIR provides an occasional venue for information exchange and informal discussion among the diplomatic and research communities based in Geneva. Experts are invited to speak on a given topic, followed by questions and open discussion. In 1998, the Forum focused on the problems pertaining to the spread of small arms. In 2000-2001, the Forum will be expanded so as to increase networking among the academic, NGO and diplomatic communities in Geneva. The enhanced Geneva Forum will also bring together the three main sectors in Geneva, disarmament, human rights and humanitarian action, to discuss mutual interest in security and disarmament issues and to further expand the thinking in these communities.

D. Collaboration with other institutions

69. UNIDIR has continued to increase the number of institutes with which it collaborates for research projects and meetings. In 2000, the International Security Forum will be held at Geneva and UNIDIR will participate in its planning and execution. As part of its contribution to the Forum, the Government of Switzerland is funding "clusters of competence" discussion groups in Switzerland. UNIDIR is an active member of the Arms Control cluster and has participated in meetings and contributed to reports on specific aspects of conflict and arms control.

70. As part of an attempt to improve the functioning of the United Nations system, there is increased cooperation among the organs of the United Nations. UNIDIR has increased its cooperation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs. An instance of this was the joint seminar on "Information technology security" held in August 1999; it is hoped that additional joint seminars can be held in 2000 and beyond. Although the meetings take place in New York, UNIDIR is a participant in the Coordinating Action on Small Arms (CASA), an initiative of the Department for Disarmament Affairs, whose meetings are held in New York.

71. UNIDIR is also continuing its collaboration with UNDP in West Africa and is working closely with the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa. UNIDIR hopes to collaborate as well with the regional centres for Asia and Latin America.

72. UNIDIR has worked with a number of other bodies of the United Nations system. The Institute aims to support work towards peace and international security throughout the United Nations and is particularly interested in linking peace, security, disarmament, human rights and development. It currently participates in a series of meetings held by the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva to increase cooperation between United Nations research bodies in Europe and research bodies outside the common system. As a result of these meetings, regular meetings now take place between UNIDIR, the United Nations University (UNU), the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), the World Solar Programme (WSP) and the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD). In June 2000, a large gathering of United Nations research and training units was held under the joint invitation of the United Nations Office at Geneva and UNU. The meeting set in motion plans to develop collaborative research projects; UNIDIR, in cooperation with UNITAR and

UNRISD, is developing a programme on conflict prevention.

E. Fellowship and internship programme

73. The aim of the visiting fellows programme is to provide training for researchers from developing States in an attempt to redress the current bias in favour of wealthier countries; to allow them to interact with each other, with researchers from developed States, the United Nations Secretariat, delegations and non-governmental institutes; and to increase the quality of UNIDIR's work, thereby enhancing the quality of UNIDIR's information that goes to Governments and institutes. The programme ensures the participation of researchers on an equitable political and geographical basis. Past fellowships have been for a duration of 3 to 12 months and were integrated into ongoing research projects. They represent a significant strengthening of the research base in Geneva, and much of the research carried out by the fellows is published by UNIDIR and disseminated throughout the world.

74. Under the new UNIDIR fellowship programme, four visiting research fellows from a single region will spend four to six months in Geneva. They will work collectively on a single research paper, focusing on a particularly difficult question of regional security. The research paper would then feed into policy debates on the security of their region.

75. In the first year, the fellowships will be earmarked specifically for researchers from South Asia. The fellowships will be allocated on a competitive basis, taking due care to obtain regional representation. The exact details of the research topic will be collectively decided between UNIDIR and the four fellows. In subsequent years, UNIDIR would hope to attract fellows from North-East Asia, West Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, the Middle East, southern Africa, Central Europe and East Africa.

76. In 2001, UNIDIR will begin to seek funds to establish a fellowship programme for young journalists from around the world.

77. Under the increasingly competitive UNIDIR internship programme, young research interns from throughout the world come to work at UNIDIR for short periods. Mainly graduate students, interns are unpaid (many are on home scholarships) and are assigned to a research unit as assistants. UNIDIR is streamlining its internship programme so that the needs of students and the Institute may be better matched. Internships to assist the new fellowships will be specifically sought.

F. Education for disarmament

78. Beginning in 2001, UNIDIR will begin to explore ways in which it can assist the new initiatives being put forward by academia, organizations of civil society, international organizations, the United Nations and Member States for education for peace, disarmament and non-proliferation.

VI. Publications

79. UNIDIR is planning a large number of publications over the coming 18 months. These include the quarterly journal *Disarmament Forum* and a number of books and research reports. It has recently reactivated its collaboration with Dartmouth Publishing Company, under the imprint of Ashgate Publishing Limited, with which it intends to co-publish a number of books that will reach a wider audience. The first book to appear under the joint venture is in itself a collaborative project with the Department for Disarmament Affairs. Entitled *Small Arms Control: Old Weapons, New Issues*, it is an edited compilation of papers presented to the United Nations Group of Governmental Experts on Small Arms in 1997-1998.

80. Between July 1999 and June 2000, UNIDIR published the following:

- *Small Arms Control: Old Weapons, New Issues*, by Lora Lumpe (ed.), 1999, 302 pp., ISBN 0 7546 2076 X, published for UNIDIR by Ashgate Publishing Limited (Aldershot).
- *The Potential Uses of Commercial Satellite Imagery in the Middle East*, 1999, 58 pp., United Nations publication, UNIDIR/99/13.
- *A Report on the Activities and Finances of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research*, Report 1997/1998, UNIDIR/99/17.
- *West Africa Small Arms Moratorium: High-Level Consultations on the Modalities for the Implementation of PCASED*, by Jacqueline Seck, 2000, 81 pp., United Nations publication,

UNIDIR/2000/2. Existe également en français: *Moratoire ouest-africain sur les armes légères: Consultations de haut niveau sur les modalités de la mise en œuvre du PCASED*, par Jacqueline Seck, 2000, 83 pp., United Nations publication, UNIDIR/2000/2.

- *Peacekeeping in Africa: Capabilities and Culpabilities*, by Eric G. Berman and Katie E. Sams, 2000, 540 pp., United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.E.00.0.4.
- *The Small Arms Problem in Central Asia: Features and Implications*, by Bobi Pirseyedi, 2000, 120 pp., United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.E.00.0.6.

Disarmament Forum

No. 3—1999	On-site Inspections: Common Problems, Different Solutions
No. 3—1999	Les inspections sur place: mêmes problèmes, autres solutions
No. 4—1999	Framework for a Mine-free World
No. 4—1999	Vers un monde sans mines
No. 1—2000	What Next for the Non-Proliferation Treaty?
No. 1—2000	Où va le Traité sur la Non-Prolifération?
No. 2—2000	Small Arms Control: the need for coordination
No. 2—2000	Maîtrise des armes légères: quelle coordination?

Notes

[1] For the previous reports on the activities of the Institute, see A/38/475, A/39/553, A/40/725, A/41/676, A/42/607, A/43/686, A/44/421, A/45/392, A/46/334, A/47/345, A/48/270, A/49/329, A/50/416, A/51/364, A/52/272, A/53/187 and A/54/201.

[2] General Assembly resolution 39/148 H, annex.

Annex I

Income and expenditure for 1998 and 1999 and estimates for 2000 and 2001

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Item	*1998*	*1999*	*2000 (estimates)*	*2001 (estimates)*
A. Funds available at the beginning of the year	289.6	741.3[b]	840.8[d]	1 052.9[f]
B. Income				
Voluntary contributions and public donations	1 248.4[a]	755.9[c]	1 112.3[e]	456.6[g]
Subvention from the United Nations regular budget	213.0	213.0	213.0	213.0
Other inter-organization contributions	11.2	2.2	-	-
Interest income	42.6	39.6	20.0	10.0
Miscellaneous income	6.6	-		-
Total income	**1 521.8**	**1 010.7**	**1 345.3**	**679.6**
C. Refund to donors	-	(8.8)	-	-
D. Total funds available	1 822.3	1 743.2	2 186.1	1 732.5
E. Expenditure	1 070.4	902.4	1 133.2	1 063.2
F. Other accounts payable	10.6	-	-	-
G. Fund balance at the end of the year	741.3[b]	840.8[d]	1 052.9[f]	669.3[h]

[a] Includes part of 1997 French contribution. See annex III for details of UNIDIR 1998 income from voluntary sources.
[b] Includes $122,500 required as operating cash reserve for 1998.
[c] See annex III for details of UNIDIR 1999 income from voluntary sources.
[d] Includes $100,000 required as operating cash reserve for 1999.
[e] See annex III for details of UNIDIR 2000 estimated income from voluntary sources.
[f] Includes $131,500 required as operating cash reserve for 2000.
[g] See annex III for details of UNIDIR 2001 estimated income from voluntary sources.
[h] Includes $121,500 required as operating cash reserve for 2001.

Annex II

Resource requirements

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Resource requirements	*1998*	*1999*	*2000[a] (estimates)*	*2001[a] (estimates)*
A. *Direct programme and administrative costs*				
Consultants' fees and travel	-	90.0	50.5	87.3
Ad hoc expert groups	134.1	12.9	34.0	30.0
Salaries and related staff costs	434.3[b]	383.2	448.7[c]	450.3[d]
Personal service contract	368.2	323.2	383.9	322.8
Official travel of staff	18.2	20.9	44.4	47.2
Language training	0.3	1.6	3.6	3.6
Other specialized training	-	5.0	5.0	5.0
Other contractual printing	1.2	1.1	2.5	3.0
Advertising and promotion	-	6.9	-	-
Conference room rent	1.5	-	1.0	1.0
Rental of conference service equipment	2.8	2.2	2.0	2.0
Hospitality	4.7	2.6	2.5	2.0
Maintenance of office automation equipment	6.2	2.7	5.0	7.0
Paper for internal reproduction	7.9	15.2	17.0	18.0
Library books	0.5	1.9	2.5	-
Subscriptions and standing orders	0.4	-	-	2.5
Data-processing supplies	2.0	1.0	2.5	3.0
Bank charges	-	1.7	-	-
Fellowship programme (stipend)	25.3	-	60.6	33.0
Fellowship programme (travel)	-	-	10.0	-
Acquisition of office equipment	19.6	7.6	13.7	5.0
Loss or gain on exchange	2.4	-	-	-
Total A	**1 029.6**	**879.7**	**1 089.4**	**1 022.7**
B. *Programme support costs* (5 per cent of total A, less United Nations subvention)	40.8	33.3	43.8	40.5
Total expenditure (total A+B)	**1 070.4**	**913.0**	**1 133.2**	**1 063.2**

Resource requirements	*1998*	*1999*	*2000 [a] (estimates)*	*2001 [a] (estimates)*
C. *Operating cash reserve* (15 per cent of total A, less United Nations subvention)	122.5	100.0	131.5	121.5
Grand total A+B+C	**1 192.9**	**1 013.0**	**1 264.7**	**1 184.7**

[a] These figures may be increased upon confirmation of current funding proposals.
[b] Includes the Director's 1997 salaries and related staff costs.
[c] Based on standard salary costs for 2000 — version 07, applicable to Geneva.
[d] Based on standard salary costs for 2001 — version 07, applicable to Geneva.

Annex III

Voluntary contributions to UNIDIR for 1998, 1999, and current status for 2000 and 2001

(United States dollars)

Voluntary contributions	*1998*	*1999*	*2000* [a]	*2001* [a]
A. Governmental contributions				
Australia	40 000	-	-	-
Belgium	-	-	11 300	-
Brazil	45 000	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	13 514	-
Cyprus	1 000	-	-	-
Denmark	11 760	-	-	-
Egypt	-	5 000	5 000	5 000
Finland	27 778	29 077	23 622	-
Ghana	-	-	5 000	5 000
Greece	7 600	7 600	7 600	7 600
France	420 000 [b]	280 000	300 000	300 000
India	-	-	5 000	5 000
Israel	4 930	5 000	5 000	5 000
Italy	5 000	-	-	-
Luxembourg	2 671	-	2 196	2 000
Netherlands	10 000	11 425	12 000	12 000
Norway	100 000	95 000	84 992	75 000
New Zealand	4 000	-	-	-
Republic of Korea	-	15 000	-	-
Sweden	-	15 800	-	-
Switzerland	47 886	46 243	40 114	40 000
United States of America	151 000	-	-	-
United States of America (Institute on Global Conflict and Cooperation)	-	-	100 000	-
United Kingdom	366 840	243 000	190 000	-
Total governmental contributions	**1 245 465**	**753 145**	**805 338**	**456 600**

Voluntary contributions	*1998*	*1999*	*2000*[a]	*2001*[a]
B. Public donations				
Dortmund University (Germany)	2 972	-	-	-
Ford Foundation	-	-	247 000	-
UBS AG	-	-	10 000	-
United Nations Fund/United Nations Fund for International Partnerships (UNF/UNFIP)	-	-	50 000	-
University of Michigan	-	2 800	-	-
Total public donations	**2 972**	**2 800**	**307 000**	-
Total voluntary contributions	**1 248 437**	**755 945**	**1 112 038**	**456 600**

[a] These figures will be increased upon confirmation of current funding proposals.
[b] Includes part of the French contribution for 1997.

Annex IV

Current status of 2000 estimated income from voluntary sources

(United States dollars)

Donor	*Total amount of contributions*	*To be used for*	
		Special project	*Other purposes (including administrative costs)*
Belgium (pledged)	11 300	9 040	2 260
Canada (received)	13 514	11 262	2 252
Finland (pledged)	23 622	19 685	3 937
Ford Foundation (pledged)	247 000	205 833	41 167
France (received)	300 000	50 000	250 000
Ghana (pledged)	5 000	4 167	833
Greece (received)	7 600		7 600
Egypt (pledged)	5 000		5 000
India (received)	5 000		5 000
Israel (pledged)	5 000		5 000
Luxembourg (received)	2 196		2 196
Netherlands (pledged)	12 000	10 000	2 000
Norway (pledged)	75 000	62 500	12 500
Norway (received)	9 992	8 327	1 665
Switzerland (received)	40 114	33 428	6 686
United Kingdom (received)	20 000	16 667	3 333
United Kingdom (pledged)	170 000	136 000	34 000
United States (IGCC)	100 000	80 000	20 000
UBS AG (pledged)	10 000	8 333	1 667
UNF/UNFIP	50 000	40 000	10 000
Total	**1 112 338**	**695 242**	**417 096**
		62.5 %	37.5 %

Annex V

Voluntary contributions to UNIDIR, 1990-2000

1990		*1991*		*1992*	
USSR[a]	775 712	USSR[b]	292 315	France	298 886
France	244 014	France	260 000	Switzerland	89 012
Switzerland	57 999	Switzerland	63 043	Norway	58 000
Norway	54 975	Ford Foundation	50 000	China[b]	55 500
Ford Foundation	50 000	Norway	49 917	Ford Foundation	50 000
Sweden	40 000	Volkswagen Foundation	33 333	Sweden	25 000
Bulgaria[b]	32 178	Sweden	25 000	Canada	20 719
German Democratic Republic[b]	26 595	Finland	19 917	Finland	14 135
Canadian International Institute for Peace and Security (CIIPS)	21 828	Austria	19 084	Australia	14 435
Finland	18 528	Spain	15 000	Spain	14 039
Australia	15 897	Germany	12 500	Germany	11 000
China	10 000	China	10 000	Nigeria	10 193
New Zealand	10 000	India	10 000	India	10 000
Spain	10 000	Nigeria	10 000	Republic of Korea	7 000
Greece	5 000	Canada	8 748	CIIPS	5 367
Republic of Korea	5 000	Australia	7 395	Greece	5 000
Cyprus	400	Netherlands	5 974	Indonesia	5 000
Total	**1 378 126**	Indonesia	5 000	Argentina	3 861
Total of convertible currency contributions	**583 641**	Republic of Korea	5 000	New Zealand	3 732
		New Zealand	4 441	Brazil	2 000
		Sri Lanka	3 000	Myanmar	1 500
		Total	**909 667**	Cyprus	1 000
		Total in convertible currency	**617 352**	Malta	1 000
				Bangladesh	503
				Total	**706 882**
				Total in convertible currency	**651 382**

[a] Of which $735,712 is in non-convertible currency.
[b] Non-convertible currency contribution.

1993		1994		1995	
France	275 600	France	275 600	France	279 734
Norway	149 959	Norway	156 652	Ford Foundation	165 000
Ford Foundation	74 000	Switzerland	79 382	Norway	157 983
Switzerland	66 225	Spain	31 134	McArthur Foundation	82 920
Volkswagen Stiftung	43 210	Netherlands	27 704	Switzerland	68 363
United States Institute for Peace (USIP)	30 000	Austria	23 718	Winston Foundation	40 000
Spain	19 393	Germany	23 078	Finland	39 843
Australia	14 021	Australia	22 775	Netherlands	39 134
Finland	11 342	Sweden	18 254	USIP	35 000
China	10 000	Finland	14 050	United Kingdom	31 250
Germany	10 000	Republic of Korea	11 060	United States	30 000
Greece	7 000	New Zealand	8 570	Ploughshares Fund	20 000
Indonesia	5 121	Greece	7 000	Germany	18 997
New Zealand	4 072	Luxembourg	3 132	Spain	15 953
Republic of Korea	3 000	Sri Lanka	3 000	Republic of Korea	15 000
Sri Lanka	3 000	Brazil	2 000	Sweden	7 994
Luxembourg	2 786	Myanmar	1 500	Australia	7 685
Myanmar	1 500	**Total**	**708 549**	Greece	7 000
Islamic Republic of Iran	1 000			South Africa	5 000
CHPS	782			Luxembourg	3 553
Jamaica	500			Chile	1 000
Total	729 511			**Total**	**1 071 409**

1996		1997		1998	
France	279 734	France	140 000	France	420 000
Norway	256 299	Norway	100 000	United Kingdom	366 840
Switzerland	154 535	Switzerland	45 946	United States	151 000
Netherlands	130 531	Argentina	44 280	Norway	100 000
Republic of Korea	40 000	Brazil	40 000	Switzerland	47 886
McArthur Foundation	23 000	Netherlands	32 427	Brazil	45 000
Finland	22 844	Finland	30 188	Australia	40 000
Greece	7 600	The Republic of Korea	15 000	Finland	27 778
New Zealand	4 877	UNDP	15 000	Denmark	11 760
Spain	8 052	European Council[a]	10 000	European Commission[a]	11 171
United Kingdom	7 636	Greece	7 600	Netherlands	10 000
Australia	7 395	NATO[a]	3 848	Greece	7 600
Germany	5 000	Chile	3 660	Italy	5 000
Sweden	5 000	Luxembourg	2 701	Israel	4 930
North Atlantic Treaty Organization[a]	4 063	Mexico	2 059	New Zealand	4 000
Luxembourg	3 177	**Total**	**492 709**	Dortmund University (Germany)	2 972
Total	**959 743**			Luxembourg	2 671
				Cyprus	1 000
				Total	**1 259 608**

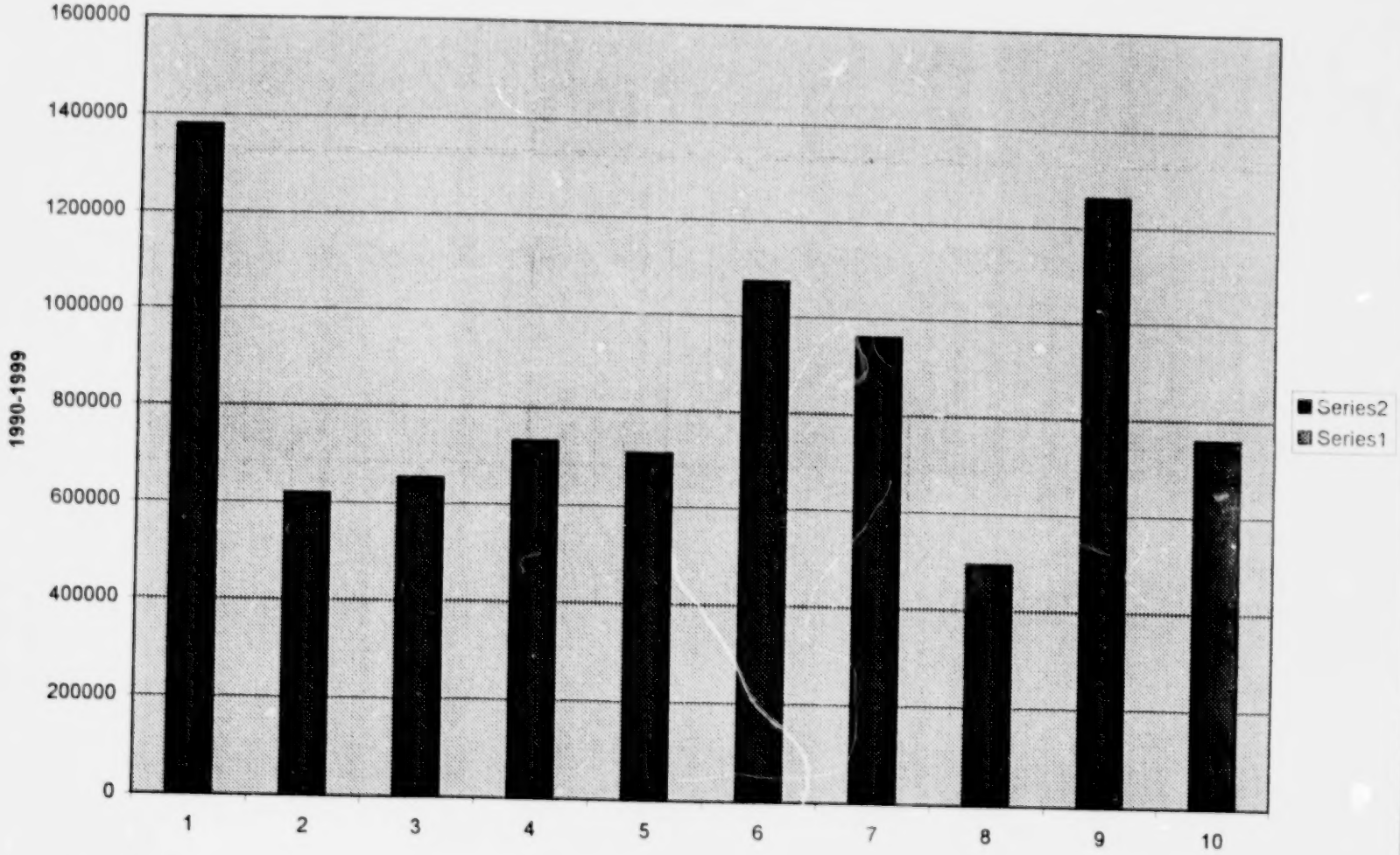
[a] Registered in accounts as "Received under inter-organization arrangements".

1999		*2000*	
France	280 000	France	300 000
United Kingdom	243 000	Ford Foundation	247 000
Norway	95 000	United Kingdom	170 000
Switzerland	46 243	United States (IGCC)	100 000
Finland	29 077	Norway	84 992
Sweden	15 800	UNF/UNFIP	50 000
Republic of Korea	15 000	Switzerland	40 114
Netherlands	11 425	Finland	23 622
Greece	7 600	United Kingdom	20 000
Israel	5 000	Canada	13 514
Egypt	5 000	Netherlands	12 000
University of Michigan	2 800	Belgium	11 300
UNDP Mali[a]	2 200	UBS AG	10 000
Total	**758 145**	Greece	7 600
		Egypt	5 000
		Ghana	5 000
		India	5 000
		Israel	5 000
		Luxembourg	2 196
		Total	**1 112 338**

[a] Registered in accounts as "Received under inter-organization arrangements".

Annex VI

Total UNIDIR funding 1990-1999



Annex VII

Numbers of funders per year